

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## COLUMBIAN BANQUET

Brings to a Fitting Close the Week's Celebration.

## THE DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

At the Festive Board--Vice-President Morton Represents President Harrison, Who Is Detained at the Bed-side of His Dying Wife--Secretary Foster Responds to the Toast "The United States"--A Memorable Occasion.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Columbian celebration was brought to a fitting close to-night by a grand banquet at the Lenox Lyceum. Several hundred of the best known men in the country were seated at the tables. The President of the United States was not present, owing to the illness of his wife. He was represented by Vice President Morton.

Mayor Grant took the seat of the presiding officer, the vice president sitting at his right. On the same side of the table were Secretary of State Foster, ex-President Cleveland and Baron Fava. At the left of the mayor were Governor Flower, ex-President Hayes, General Horace Porter and Bishop Potter.

The time for speech-making at length arrived and Mayor Grant rapped the banquet to order. The first toast was responded to by Vice President Morton, who said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—The reason for the President's absence from these commemorative celebrations is known to you all, and to the whole country. He is standing in a great shadow, awaiting the issues of life or death, and the eager importunities with which the world brought by wire from Washington are scanned, testifies to the hopeful sympathy of all our people.

I lament the necessity of taking his place even momentarily and am here to thank you for the respectful courtesy which has assigned him the prominent post in these civic ceremonies.

Vice President Morton then alluded to the events of the last three days, which passed off so happily.

"On behalf of the President, I am here especially to thank the ministers of Spain and Italy and France for their fraternal assistance, and the representatives of other powers for this kindly appreciation. May I now turn over the toast proposed to 'The United States of America' to the President's principal adviser, the secretary of state?"

At the close of his address, Mr. Morton proposed a toast to the wife of the President and expressed a wish for her speedy recovery.

Secretary of State Foster responded to the toast "The United States." He said:

To make the United States the subject of an after-dinner speech reminds one of the despair of the great philosopher Kant, when the versatile and would-be omniscient Madame De Staël demanded of him an explanation of his philosophy at an evening reception, and how his despair was turned to disgust when, after patiently hearing him for ten minutes, she interrupted him by saying: "That will do, that will do. I understand it all now."

I fear I may not have such thoroughly satisfied auditors as the great philosopher when my ten minutes have expired. However, I venture the thought that the full fruits of the great achievement which we celebrate in this banquet are most conspicuously embodied in that which is signified by the sentiment just announced—the United States—and it must be a source of sincere regret to you all that he to whom the duty was assigned should not be able to be present to make fitting response.

No words of mine can add interest or impressiveness to that great act of faith and courage which, since the advent of the founder of the Christian religion stands unparalleled in its importance and usefulness to mankind. By means of it the human race was wrought and is working out a destiny which was not possible in the old world. How well and how fully that destiny has been attained in the past four centuries may be most favorably tested by an examination of the social conditions and the physical accomplishments of the states united in the predominating nation of the hemisphere revealed by Columbus.

To-day the sixty-five millions of people who inhabit this land possess an aggregated wealth far greater than any other nation of the world. In the extent and value of their manufactures and industries they have no equal. In its agricultural and mineral productions this country is superior to any other. But why should I repeat and extend these well known facts? Certainly not in order to impress upon this audience the appropriateness of the imposing demonstrations witnessed this week in our great metropolis in honor of the man who made all of these achievements possible.

In the midst of our glorification of Columbus, and of our own glorification, it may not be in the best taste for me to hint at any short comings or defects of these United States. But it is plain to any intelligent citizen that we have not reached perfection in either society or government, yet I do not propose the unenviable task of enumerating these defects to-night.

In my residence abroad the criticism most frequently made to me by public men and intelligent observers was the lax and partial administration of justice in the United States. But it is plain to any intelligent citizen that we have not reached perfection in either society or government, yet I do not propose the unenviable task of enumerating these defects to-night.

Usually, it is the imperfect administration of justice by the constituted authority which occasions but never justifies these lawless acts; and back of the direct authority may generally be found a perverted public sentiment. What a well-grounded source of exultation it would be if to the list already enumerated, we could make the claim that in this land justice was always impartially administered, to the high and low, to the rich and poor, without fear or favor.

Other speakers were Governor Flower,

President Arnold, Gen. Horace Porter, Congressman Amos J. Cummings and William Sulzer.

**Celebration in Ottawa.**  
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 13.—To-day flags were flying from the parliament buildings, the city hall and other buildings as well as the hotels, in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. There were ceremonies in the schools.

**In Honor of Columbus.**  
PHILADELPHIA, N. J., Oct. 13.—This town was in holiday attire to-day in honor of Columbus. A copper statue of the great discoverer was unveiled in the churchyard of St. Phillip and St. James's Catholic church.

**A GREAT BUZZARD**  
Does Much Damage in Denver—Snow and Sleet Play Havoc.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 13.—The rain, sleet and wind storm that began Tuesday night ended this morning, leaving the city in a torn-up condition. The streets are littered with limbs and trunks of trees and all sorts of debris fill them.

The electric light, telephone, telegraph and electric car trolley wires were mixed in the greatest confusion, and as the wind swung them to and fro they emitted deadly flashes, which the passers by had difficulty in escaping. The cable lines were forced to suspend operations because of the breaking of overhead wires.

In the suburbs where the wind and rain had full sway many small houses were partially wrecked and trees were blown about indiscriminately.

Throughout the middle portion of the state the severest storm for a number of years prevailed yesterday. To-day all of the mountain roads are more or less blocked, and this morning there was not a wire in operation and no trains moving, except on the south park branch of the Union Pacific. No trains moved either way last night or this morning on the mountain divisions.

Snow plows are operated in cuts in the divide, fifty miles south of Denver to-day, and it was learned that there are from three to seven feet of snow in the cuts.

**SECRETARY NOBLE**  
Scores the Cleveland Management of the Interior Department.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—Gen. J. W. Noble, Secretary of the interior, addressed a Republican rally here to-night. There were 3,000 persons in the hall.

The secretary's address was eloquent. He devoted his attention more particularly to the work accomplished during the present and previous Republican administrations. He charged that the Democratic control of the department under Mr. Cleveland's administration had shown itself to be grossly incompetent. This was especially so, he said, with regard to the opening of new lands in Oklahoma, Indian affairs and patents.

Cleveland, he said, was culpable in having virtually sanctioned Secretary Lamar's misconduct in appointing him to the supreme bench.

**AN EMBEZZLER'S FATE.**  
The Remains of a Missing Brooklyn Man Found in British Columbia—Murdered for His Gold.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The body of a man, identified by papers on his person and in his satchel as Dr. J. W. Gorham Cox, of Brooklyn, was found Tuesday in a clump of tangled underbrush near here, where it had evidently lain for months. The circumstances of the case much resemble those of the Birchall murder. The position of the body is precisely similar.

It has been learned that Cox came here in November to buy ranches, chicken farming being his hobby. He had a large amount of gold to complete a purchase, and it is supposed he was murdered for this. Some who have known him assert that he was president of the New York Homeopathic College, and deeds found in a moldering satchel proved he owned considerable Brooklyn property. Among the addresses found in his possession is that of James Cox, translator and interpreter, No. 51 New street, New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—James Cox was a well known accountant at 51 New street. He was sixty years old and mysteriously disappeared from his home in Brooklyn, July 17, 1891. Search for him was made for months after his disappearance, but he could not be found. His wife had died a short time before he disappeared, and it was supposed that he had either committed suicide, or become deranged and wandered away. He was worth considerable money and lived in a fine house. He had a library valued at \$16,000, owned a large farm at Richland, N. J., and had property at Vineland.

After his disappearance it was learned that he had embezzled \$16,000 from the American Horse Exchange. Detectives traced him to Lower California, but the trail was lost. It was discovered that while in California Cox had negotiated to buy a farm, but he suddenly changed his mind and left the place. It was supposed he had gone by steamer or sailing vessel to Australia.

**UNDER ARREST.**  
Three Members of the Hatfield-McCoy Gang Charged With Murder.  
COVINGTON, Va., Oct. 13.—Kendle and the two Birchfields, members of the Hatfield-McCoy gang, are in jail here. They ambushed and killed a farmer named Meadows and one of his sons October 4, near the West Virginia line.

As soon as the news reached here, William Napier, alias "Kentucky Bill," a detective and a man named Webb, went to the Birchfield's house and succeeded so well in working into the confidence of the murderers that the latter not only told them the circumstance of the killing, but took them to the very spot and explained all about it.

Friends of the Dal was Did It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—It is reported from Parsons, Kansas, that friends of the late Dalton boys were the bandits who held up the Missouri Pacific train last night; that they are preparing to again raid Coffeyville for revenge, and then proceed to Independence to rescue Emmet Dalton.

## EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

An Interesting Day's Session at Baltimore Yesterday.

## THE EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION

Which Grew Out of the Report of the Church University-Sectarian Education Defended by Dr. Easter. Mexico and Arizona Desire a Separate Organization—Other Matters of Interest.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—In the Episcopal convention to-day a favorable report was made to the house of deputies on the setting apart of the southern section of Florida as missionary territory.

At 11:30 o'clock the two houses assembled in joint convention to hear the triennial report of the church university. The report was read by the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He outlined the scheme for the establishment of a central Episcopal college, which included scholarships and fellowships, paying \$750 and \$1,000 per year, respectively.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, introduced Bishop Nelson, of Georgia. That young prelate talked along the same line. He said that physical, mental and moral development were more finely developed in the university of the south than in any school of his knowledge, the faculty of which teach "without money and without price."

Rev. Dr. Easter, vice chancellor of the university, then defended sectarian education, holding that views set forth by many were the result of error. It had been said that sectarianism was the blight of scholarship, that it shut out the student from broad fields because of the restriction of his liberty.

Silas McBee, one of the regents of the university, was the next speaker. "If we believe," he said, "why should we not teach them to believe. We do not teach them, but leave them to infidelity, because we fear that they might become narrow."

The report of the committee on canons was then taken up, and part was read and discussed without conclusion, until it was time for the usual recess.

President Daniel Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, was a visitor to the convention this morning. He occupied a seat in the Ohio pew and was greeted by a number of friends.

**HOUSE OF BISHOPS.**  
After morning prayer to-day in the house of bishops, a communication was received from the Bishop of New Foundland making grateful acknowledgments of kindness shown him.

A statement was received from the Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, explaining why he desired a separate organization.

A resolution was introduced that Colorado be permitted to have its western part set off under the name of the missionary district of western Colorado.

Bishops Brewer, Spalding, Paré and Tuttle spoke on the subject.

At the afternoon session a joint committee of five bishops and five deputies was appointed to select a place for the meeting of the next convention.

It is probable that it will go west. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Richards, of Rhode Island, of the committee on new dioceses, reported favorably upon the granting of the request from the diocese of Florida.

**The Entry Act.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Acting Secretary Chandler has approved a circular to registers and receivers under the act of August 4, 1892, authorizing the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining laws. The circular explains the first section of the act of August 4, extends the mineral land laws already existing so as to bring land chiefly valuable for building stone within the provisions of said law to the extent of "authorizing a placer entry of such land. The first section of the act, however, is construed so as not with drawing land chiefly valuable for building stones from entry under any existing law applicable thereto. That is to say, land of this character may yet be taken under the settlement laws. Lands reserved for the benefit of the public schools or lands donated to any state are excluded from entry under this act. The second section of the act makes the timber and stone act of June 20, 1873, applicable to all the public land states.

**Identified.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The remains of the girl supposed to be mysteriously murdered, which were shipped to Lockport, N. Y., from here as the corpse of Julia Phillips, of that place, only to be returned on the discovery that the Phillips girl is alive, were identified to-day. The body is that of Alice Jennings, of this city. There seemed no doubt that her death was the result of being run down by a train. The fact that Miss Jennings' aunt has been helplessly ill appears to have largely caused the mystery and complications.

**Tempered Aluminum.**  
QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—Blacksmith Allard, of Lavis, who has discovered the secret of tempering copper, has tempered a piece of aluminum. The test was made at the demand of a New York firm. It took the inventor only thirty minutes to temper the piece of aluminum which was originally as soft as lead. Abbe Lafitte, the renowned scientist of Laval University, examined the tempered metal, and gave Allard a certificate to the effect that the aluminum was tempered as hard as steel could be.

**Postmasters Appointed.**  
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Postmasters appointed: A. D. Sicksel Smith, vice F. H. Colborn, resigned, Cocketon; J. Lockhart, vice S. F. Lockhart, resigned, Peewee, Wirt county.

**The Big Four Strike.**

COLUMBIA, O., Oct. 13.—There was no change in the strike of the Big Four switchmen to-day. The company continued work in the yards with overhauls under police protection. None of the switchmen of the other roads have joined the strike.

## MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION.

She Is Resting Quietly—The President at the Bed-side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—During the day Mrs. Harrison rested quietly, and to-night Dr. Gardner reports that there has been no practical change in her condition.

The President, the greater part of the day, was at the bedside of his wife, denying himself to callers.

## ALL INDICTED.

The Officials of the Iron Hall Must Answer for Embezzlement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Late this afternoon the Marion county grand jury returned indictments against seven of the supreme officials of the Iron Hall, as follows:

Fremant D. Somerby, supreme justice, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mark C. Davis, supreme cashier, Indianapolis; J. T. Youngblood, supreme trustee, and chairman of the board, Detroit, Mich.; J. Henry Hayes, supreme trustee and secretary of the board, Camden, N. J.; C. E. Thompson, supreme trustee, Birmingham, N. Y.; George C. Fountain, supreme trustee, Jersey City, N. J.; E. W. Rouse, supreme trustee, Baltimore.

The indictments are joint and in two counts. The first count charges them with the embezzlement of \$200,000 of the order's funds, which they converted to their use. The second count charges them with converting to their own use \$200,000 by using it in Somerby's bank in Philadelphia.

## FOUR MEN LYNCHED

For an Awful Crime—Sequel to a Terrible Tragedy.

SUNNY SOUTH, Ala., Oct. 13.—It is learned that last night a mob of infuriated citizens stormed the jail at Monroeville, and took therefrom Burrell Jones and his son Moses, with two accomplices, who were charged with murdering Mr. Richard L. Johnson and his daughter, Miss Johanna, and burning the bodies at their residence at Davis Ferry, on the Alabama river last Saturday night. The officials learned that a mob had been organized from the neighborhood of Lower Peach Tree, and were coming to the jail for the purpose of burning the four negroes at the stake. The prisoners were at once taken from the jail, and an attempt made to spirit them away, but the officers ran into another mob, who took the four prisoners and after hanging them to a tree, filled their bodies with bullets.

Burrell Jones made a full confession while in jail and said that the four men went to Johnson's for the purpose of robbery, and the old man discovered them; whereupon he was murdered with an axe. The daughter came to the rescue of her father and the fanatical devils, after raping her, murdered her. They then set the house on fire.

## GAS EXPLOSION

At the Sterling Mine Kills and Injures Several Persons.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 13.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Sterling colliery this morning, supposed to have been caused by a fall of coal breaking a miner's lamp. One man was killed, four were injured and seven others entombed. It is believed that the latter are all dead. To-night the searching party has been unable to reach the missing ones, owing to much damp.

The following are the names of the dead and injured:

DEAD.—Thomas Ogara, married. PROBABLY DEAD.—Benjamin Thomas, married; Samuel Collins, married; Patrick McDevitt, Isaac Conner, single; Joseph Ketchie, married; Michael Welch, single; Charles Belcavage, single, and Joseph Milster, married.

INJURED.—Horace Price, door boy, terribly cut and mangled; Samuel Rogers, badly cut; William Mack, cut and mangled; Daniel Reed, driver, skull fractured, will probably die.

An hour later the sturdy rescuers succeeded in liberating Irvin Edwards. At the time of the explosion he was with the seven men still entombed in the slope, and whom it is feared have been suffocated. He was hardly able to speak above a whisper.

It is impossible to say how long it will take to dig the unfortunate miners out of the old entry, where they are supposed to be imprisoned. There is no means of telling how thick the mass of rock is, and another hindrance is the poisonous black gas.

## Veteran Legion Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—The national officers of the Veteran Legion of America, were elected at to-day's session of the sixth annual encampment as follows:

National Commander, Wm. H. Tucker, Indianapolis.

Senior vice commander, James Beggs, Cincinnati.

Junior vice commander, H. K. Sloan, Indiana, Pa.

Surgeon general, Dr. Winfield Norcross, Lewiston, Maine.

Chaplain in chief, John A. Danks, Pittsburgh.

**Let the Thunderbolt Drop.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A special to the World from Cincinnati says: "The fact may be set down that Judge Jacob D. Cox, a distinguished Republican ex-governor of Ohio, will next month cast his vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. Judge Cox has been all his life a steadfast and consistent Republican, and his views have always been held in great respect by his party. The announcement of his change will be a thunderbolt."

## Steamship News.

HAMBURG, Oct. 13.—Arrived—Suevia, New York.

GENOA, Oct. 13.—Arrived—Werra, New York.

BREMENHAVEN, Oct. 13.—Arrived—Lahn, New York.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Arrived—Ohio, Rotterdam.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Arrived—Trave, Bremen.

**Weather Forecasts for To-day.**

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; south winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair; south winds; warmer in eastern and northern portions.

For Ohio, fair; south winds; warmer in northern portions.

**TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.**

As furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 45 3 P. M. 73

9 A. M. 47 5 P. M. 63

12 M. 66 Weather—Fair.

## BLOODSHED FEARED.

The Danger Point Reached in the Strike in France.

## TROOPS READY TO SUPPRESS IT.

The Coal Miners and Glassworkers at Carmaux Grow Desperate—It Assumes a Political Aspect, and the French Politicians Are On the Spot. The History of the Difficulty—Capri in Trouble—Germany Excited Over the Military Bill—Other Foreign News.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The situation at Carmaux, the town in the department of Tarn where the coal miners and glassworkers have been on a strike for a long time past is again becoming serious. The affair has a political aspect, and every member of the chamber of deputies who is in sympathy with the agitators is now in Carmaux. There are also present in the town several dangerous men of communistic fame, and grave fears are entertained that they will succeed in creating further trouble between the men and their employers that will perhaps necessitate the active use of the troops who have been sent to the scene to maintain order.

These dispatches have already told of how the trouble originated, through the election of a miner named Calvignac to the mayoralty of the town. As the head of the municipality he devoted most of his time to the work of his office, with the very natural result that his duties as a miner in the employ of the Carmaux Mining Company were neglected. In consequence he was discharged. The miners demanded his reinstatement, and when the company refused to agree to the demand, a strike was inaugurated, which was subsequently joined in by the glass workers.

The idle workmen have made several public demonstrations which have been more or less disorderly, and the prefect of the district determined to prevent any further occurrences of this kind. He issued a decree forbidding the holding of any further public demonstrations, and forwarded the decree to Mayor Calvignac in the usual order. M. Calvignac received the decree, but refused to give the official messenger a receipt for it. He said he would post the decree when he had time. The prefect believed that this was equivalent to saying that he would not post the decree at all, and he therefore had the decree posted by gendarmes.

A crowd gathered about the place where the decree was posted, and the order was greeted with jeers and yells. Finally some of the more lawless spirits among the crowd tore down the decree and slashed it into ribbons. Many of the younger element in the mob formed a procession and marched about the streets, singing the refrain so popular among Socialists, "Marquis au Bont du Feu! Baron au Bont du Canon." A number of the processionists were arrested, and this added to the excitement prevailing among the strikers. A large force of troops and mounted gendarmes is at present in Carmaux, and any attempt of the strikers to assemble in force will be prevented.

The Parisian papers comment upon the grave aspect of affairs. The Radical papers protest vigorously at the attitude of the government toward the strikers. *La Justice* declares that one drop of blood spilled in this dispute will fix an impassable gulf in the midst of the Republic.

## CAPRIVI IN TROUBLE.

Germany Getting Excited Over the Military Bill—Quarrels Checked by Intervention of the Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The curious episodes which have occurred behind the scenes here within the last week or so have set tongues wagging and excited speculation. It has now been plainly shown that, notwithstanding all official contradictions, there have been discussions of the gravest kind within the government. These quarrels have been checked, not stopped, by imperial intervention, but they are smoldering and may break into a flame at any moment.

In a general way the emperor has supported Chancellor Von Caprivi in the military question, but we have no reason to believe, and there are weighty reasons not to believe, that he has ever gone so far in his support as to approve of the two years' service plan on principle. To sanction it the emperor would, as he has repeatedly declared, have to repudiate the traditions of his family, put a slight upon the judgment of his imperial grandfather, eat his own words, and incur the resentment of the so-called military party, which is particularly resolute and strong. The opposition of the military party would imply the loss of the great mass of Conservative votes in the reichstag. The deputies who think with men like Count Waldersee have made up their minds not to consent to the introduction of the two years' service system. They have agreed to stand or fall by the flag.

Germany has been very plain and blunt in its expressions of hostility. Within the last few days it has declared that if the chancellor pins his faith to the measure involving the addition of 90,000 men to the army and imposition of from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 of new taxes, he will be turned out. To whom, then, does the chancellor look for votes to save his measures from defeat? Not surely to the Progressists as a party, if the declarations of the *Hannoversche Courier*, which as a rule reflects the views of Herr von Benningsen and Herr Miquel are to be considered. If, therefore, the bill is introduced in the shape which it now wears it looks as though the chancellor would shortly have to choose between the alternatives which Marshal MacMahon had to face in 1876. He must submit or resign. There is, to be sure, one other course, which he may take. He may appeal to the country, reviving the old specter of the French-Russian danger, playing, in short, the game which Prince Bismarck played in 1880, when the septuagenary was the issue. To do this, even if the emperor backs him, needs nerve, strength and will, or at least obstinacy. Caprivi is not wanting in the last of these qualities. The chances are that he will not present the bill, and if he does go to the country it is pretty sure that he will

get an answer which will turn him out of office or compel a dissolution of the new Reichstag.

## A BRAVE EXPLORER.

Ill and Alone He Killed Twenty-nine Assassins—Many More Were Wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The details of the murder in West Africa of Capt. Menard, the French explorer, have at length reached Europe. Capt. Menard started from the Guinea coast about a year ago, intending to travel north to the French posts on the Niger river, making the same journey in the opposite direction that Capt. Binger made several years ago, but taking a rather more southerly route, so as to explore a region along the upper Niger, concerning which we have at present only the vaguest ideas. Captain Menard had no difficulty in reaching Kong, where he spent some time in assuring the commercial relations which Captain Binger had previously arranged. He then turned west along the commercial route to Sakhalia. On December 2 last he reached that town, where he spent several weeks reorganizing his little caravan. Accompanied only by ten Senegalese and some native porters, he left Sakhalia on December 20 and a short time afterward reached the district of Chief Fakuru Bema, who was laying siege to the revolted town, Seguela. The inhabitants of this town solicited the help of Sekuba, a lieutenant of Franco's arch enemy, Samory. Fakuru Bema, knowing that Samory and the French were at war, solicited the aid of Capt. Menard, who decided to assist the chief, and, with his ten Senegalese, took up a position in a fortification near the town to which the chief was laying siege. This was the end of January.

Samory's lieutenant, Sekuba, soon arrived, and Menard sent five of his Senegalese to protect his baggage, which was enroute to his camp. These men were all killed by the enemy, and the fourteen boxes of goods in their possession were seized. Then the chief whose part Menard had taken determined to save himself and fled, leaving Menard to look out for himself. He was now surrounded by hundreds of enemies and with only five Senegalese under his command. He was besides so ill that he could hardly leave his bed. He knew that escape was impossible. His Senegalese wished to remain with him, but he refused to allow them to stay. By putting on the native costume he felt certain that they could escape, though there was no chance for a white man. He therefore compelled them to leave him before he was attacked.

With his revolvers and rifles he made a desperate fight before he was finally killed. For several hours he kept the attacking natives at bay and killed twenty-nine of them. How many he wounded is not known. The sick man was alone in his fortifications and every time the enemy came within range he killed some of them. At last they contrived to set fire to the building, and when the roof was burning over his head he was obliged to leave or perish in the flames.

Suddenly opening the door, he rushed out, firing at every step. He dashed across some 300 feet of ground and reached a stream of water, into which he was about to leap when he was shot in the back and mortally wounded. Some of the natives report that he fell into the water and was dragged out and dispatched by his pursuers. Others say that he shot himself dead after receiving the wound. Samory's lieutenant cut off his head, and the body, head and baggage were sent to Samory. Menard was only thirty-one years of age. It was a hazardous attempt for him to try to cross with so small an escort a country which he knew was disturbed by war.

**BOTH FOUND GUILTY.**

An Echo of the Recent Mutiny Among the Life Guards.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—An echo of the recent mutiny among the members of O Squadron of the First Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, was heard yesterday. The day after the mutiny a member of the regiment, named Marshall, posted in the canteen an article on the mutiny published in a newspaper of this city, and wrote above it: "Comrades, stick together."

Corporal Baylis knew that Marshall did this, but failed to report the matter to his superior officer. Both men were arrested, and yesterday they were tried by court martial. Colonel Wilson presided over the deliberations. Marshall admitted that the charge against him was true, and said his act was a foolish one that was committed wholly without premeditation.

The court decided that Corporal Baylis would be sufficiently punished by being deprived of his stewardship of the canteen, and that sentence was imposed upon him. Marshall was also found guilty, but his sentence was deferred.

**AN OCEAN HORROR.**

More Vessels Pass Human Bodies Floating in the Sea—The Identity of the Wrecked Ship Still a Mystery.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Oct. 13.—Inquiries have been made in every direction to establish the identity of the vessel, wreckage of which was reported to have been seen on Sunday last by the captain of a schooner which arrived here. The captain said he had passed a large number of human bodies floating in the sea, which, from their appearance, he judged to be bodies of sailors and passengers of some steamer.

These bodies and the wreckage gave evidence of some frightful disaster at sea, but as yet the vessel remains unknown. It is not at all unlikely that considerable time will elapse before it is known what steamer has been lost. It may have been a vessel from some British, French or German port bound on a deep sea voyage, in which event her loss would not become known until she was long overdue.

The report of the captain of the schooner regarding the bodies and wreckage has been confirmed by other vessels that have arrived since. The bodies were dressed in various civilian costumes. Some had boots and others half boots on. It was impossible to ascertain the nationality of the dead by their clothing. Among the floating wreckage were a number of small cases, resembling fruit cases, from which protruded the ends of straws. The master of the sloop who saw the wreckage says he believes he discerned half of a board of dark yellow wood, similar to those sometimes seen on torpedo boats.</